Review of Plant Pathology

Volume 66

Prepared by

C·A·B INTERNATIONAL
MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
KEW

1987

ISSN 0304-6438

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published by

C·A·B International
Wallingford,
Oxon OX10 8DE. UK.

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Unwin Brothers Ltd., The Gresham Press, Old Woking, Surrey, UK.

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C·A·B INTERNATIONAL (CABI), formerly the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, is a cooperative not-for-profit organization owned, administered and financed by member governments. It was established in 1928, currently has 29 members, and has the status and privileges of an international organization in the UK. A new treaty-level constitution, giving CABI the status of an Inter-Governmental Organization, has received the necessary ratification by Member Countries and is now in the process of being registered with the U.N.

CABI's organizational structure comprises the Review Conference of member governments, which meets every five years; the Executive Council, with one representative from each member government, which meets four times per year; and the Directorate, including CABI Headquarters, its 4 Institutes and 11 Bureaux. The Director General is the chief executive, controlling the 410 staff, two thirds of whom are at managerial or professional level, through three Directors, for Information, Scientific and Administrative Services.

The organization exists to provide information, scientific and development services for agriculture and allied disciplines throughout the world.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The chief function of the Information Services is to provide ready access to published information on research in agriculture and allied disciplines, including rural development.

Over 100 scientists/linguists in CABI's eleven Bureaux, each one specialising in a particular subject area, scan the world literature, select the significant items, and prepare an informative abstract of each which is entered into the CAB ABSTRACTS bibliographic database. With some 2 million records in the database since 1973, and 3 million more in printed journals back to 1930, the total archive provides a unique encyclopaedic resource of unsurpassed reliability and quality.

The CAB ABSTRACTS database is publicly accessible online from major international online vendors. It is used to provide current awareness and retrospective information services in hard copy and machine-readable form. Chief among these are 46 printed abstract journals, which are taken by 10,000 subscribing organizations worldwide. New journals are started in response to changing users' needs or if sponsors guarantee the circulation. Users needing more specific information may select outputs that match their particular requirements, helped if necessary by CABI's subject experts; outputs are supplied as magnetic tape, computer printout, microfiche or floppy disk. The database is also available for testing on optical disk (CD-ROM), a new technology ideally suited to developing countries. To complete the service, photocopies of original articles are provided on request through the CABI Library Services.

Other functions of the Information Services include compilation of specialized databanks and directories, publication of primary journals, authoritative reviews and books, and training in information transfer for librarians, documentalists and information specialists.

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

The Scientific Services of CABI are conducted by four Institutes, which provide an international service on pest identification and management. They deal with insect pests, fungal and bacterial agents, and human, animal and plant parasites and with all aspects and types of biological control of plant pests.

CAB International Institute of Entomology (CIE)

CIE provides an identification service for insects, mites and other arthropods, especially species that are of actual or potential importance as pests, parasitoids, predators and pollinators or are otherwise relevant to agriculture, forestry or related subjects. Contract research is also undertaken in these fields. The Institute's taxonomists work in the British Museum (Natural History) where they have access to the Museum's 23 million reference specimens of insects and mites, an incomparable aid to authoritative identifications and research on arthropod classification.

CAB International Mycological Institute (CMI)

CMI is the largest centre for systematic mycology in the world and provides a service for the identification of filamentous fungi and plant-pathogenic bacteria. It has about 300,000 dried reference specimens, a culture collection of more than 12,500 isolates, and extensive library, a Biodeterioration and Industrial Services Laboratory, a Biochemical Laboratory, and a Plant Pathology Liaison Unit. The Institute provides a wide range of consultancy and contract services for plant pathologists and industry. It incorporates the UK National Collection of Fungus Cultures and the Biodeterioration Centre.

CAB International Institute of Parasitology (CIP)

CIP provides an identification service for plant-parasitic and entomophilic nematodes, and helminth parasites of animals and man. The reference collections contain over 65,000 specimens, and an extensive specialist library is maintained. The Tropical Plant Nematology Advisory and Research Unit provides practical advice on plant-parasitic nematodes and their control worldwide, and the Institute also houses the WHO Filarial Reference Collection.

CAB International Institute of Biological Control (CIBC)

CIBC provides information and advice on biological control, undertakes research and implementation of programmes on biological control of major pests and weeds, and participates in integrated pest management programmes in association with other agencies. It has its headquarters in the UK but operates also from stations at Delémont, Switzerland; Rawalpindi, Pakistan; Nairobi, Kenya; and Curepe, Trinidad, West Indies.

All four Institutes carry out research, and offer a wide range of training activities from postgraduate studentships to special training courses both in the UK and abroad.

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The Development Services Group was established in 1986 to provide a sharper focus for CABI's consulting activities. It draws heavily on the unique scientific expertise and information resources available in the CABI Institutes and Bureaux, and its activities are backed by nearly sixty years of CABI involvement in science and world agriculture.

The Development Services offer practical advice and assistance on many pest-related or environmental problems in agriculture. Specific services include:

— project appraisal
— advice in a range of scientific disciplines
— research supervision
— research evaluation
— project implementation.

These services are offered in situations ranging from short-term individual consultancies to project components and major development projects. The current focus is on:

— integrated pest management programmes
— national crop protection services
— pest/disease identification and control
— crop-orientated pest and disease surveys.

One component of these activities that can be extended to any branch of agriculture or development is the provision of a comprehensive information service, involving expert review and analysis of all relevant literature.

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215	2028	7	Delete 'in the Philippines'

Review of Plant Pathology

Notes For Readers

The primary object of the *Review* is to provide a monthly survey of the more important recent world literature on diseases of plants caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses, mycoplasma-like organisms and nonpathogenic factors. It aims at supplying sufficiently full abstracts to enable readers to keep themselves informed of the progress of current work and to allow them to decide whether they require to see the original document. Photocopies of most of the papers abstracted can be supplied. An application form is printed in each number of the Review. To satisfy copyright regulations this form should always be used when photocopies are requested.

Some 1400 serial publications, including other abstracting journals, are examined regularly. Many others, together with miscellaneous publications and books, are also scanned. An effort is made to note all new data; previously published information, well known facts and popular articles may be omitted. Some background papers are noticed by very brief notices, and some of local or marginal interest by titles only. Taxonomic papers are listed in the CAB International Mycological Institute's (CMI) half yearly *Bibliography of Systematic Mycology*, which forms a useful supplement to the *Review*. New generic and specific names of fungi are compiled in the CMI's *Index of Fungi*.

When consulting an entry the reader should remember that the title is an integral part of the abstract and may include data necessary for its full comprehension.

In a typical citation the name(s) of the author(s) are followed by the title of the paper in English. If the paper is written in a language other than English, the English translation of the title is enclosed in square brackets. The title in the original language, if not English, follows, except for Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Cyrillic character languages etc. Journal titles are next given in unabbreviated form. The year of issue, in round brackets, the volume number, part number in round brackets, and first and last page numbers of the article complete the basic citation.

Supplementary details given in square brackets include the language of the paper (a two-letter abbreviation with an initial capital; see below) and the language of any summary or summaries in languages other than that of the paper (a similar abbreviation without an initial capital); and there may also be included the number of references, plates, figures, graphs, maps, tables. The affiliation of the first author is also usually given in abbreviated form. Some commonly used abbreviations are listed below.

Every effort is made to achieve consistency in the nomenclature of pathogens used in the *Review*. The names of fungi and bacteria are kept in line with the International Codes of Botanical and Bacteriological Nomenclature and with current taxonomic opinion. Preferred names are given, where necessary, in square brackets in the abstract and are used in the subject index. Whenever the perfect state of a fungus is known and generally accepted the name applied to this state is used, even if the paper abstracted refers only to the imperfect state (e.g. *Drechslera oryzae* is always referred to as the perfect state, *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*). Virus names are those given by the author or corrected for consistency in indexing. Synonyms are listed in the CMI publication *Plant Virus Names* (*Phytopathological Paper* 9, 1968 and Supplement 1, 1971).

The abstracts are arranged in a repeating series (indicated by page and section headings) composed of two main parts; one general, the other diseases arranged by crops (see contents page). Whenever possible, papers appear under the host, in the order general papers, virus and mycoplasma diseases, fungal diseases, bacterial diseases, non-parasitic disorders. However, a paper on, for instance, tobacco mosaic virus, not referring to a specific host, would come under 'viruses and mycoplasma-like organisms' rather than 'tobacco'. The monthly contents list follows the same pattern. Cross references are given where appropriate at the beginning of a section. Thus abstracts on virus diseases in other sections are listed at the beginning of the section on 'Viruses and mycoplasma-like organisms.'

The general index is primarily a host-parasite index with the entries analysed under hosts and repeated in less detail under pathogens. Entries are also indexed geographically where this is of particular relevance. Fungicides are indexed where possible under both the approved common or chemical name and, if stated, the proprietary name, and the pathogen against which they are used is indicated, together with the host.

There are in addition a number of special entries, including:

Acid rain
Air pollution
Apparatus
Bibliographies
Biological control
Books
Conferences
Crop losses
Economics of control
Electron microscopy
Fertilizers
Induced mutations
Legislation
Mycorrhizas
Mycotoxins
Phytoalexins
Plant diseases
Postharvest decay
Records, geography
Records, hosts
Reports
Reviews
Seedborne organisms
Seed testing
Seed treatment
Soil
Soil treatment
Spore dispersal
Spore germination
Storage decay
Storage disorders
Techniques

ABBREVIATIONS

A number of easily understood abbreviations are used (e.g. sp., species). Initial letters may be used for a virus after its full name has appeared. The following are also used.

a.e.	acid equivalent
a.i.	active ingredient
c.f.u.	colony-forming unit
conc.	concentrated
concn	concentration(s)
ED	effective dose
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EM	electron microscope
ID	infective dose
LC	lethal concentration
LD	lethal dose
PAGE	polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
RH	relative humidity
RPP	*Review of Plant Pathology*
SDS	sodium dodecyl sulphate
SEM	scanning electron microscope
str.	strain
w.p.	wettable powder

Organizations

ADAS	Agricultural Development & Advisory Service
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organization
DSIR	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research
EAAFRO	East African Agriculture & Forestry Research Organization
EPPO	European & Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IARI	Indian Agricultural Research Institute
INRA	Instituut National de Recherches Agronomiques
IPO	Institut voor Plantenziektenkundig Onderzoek
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Languages

An initial capital denotes the language of the paper, an initial small letter the language of the summary.

Afrikaans	Af	French	Fr	Norwegian	No
Albanian	Al	German	De	Persian	Pe
Arabic	Ar	Greek	Gr	Polish	Pl
Azerbaijani	Az	Hebrew	He	Portuguese	Pt
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(White Russian)	Be	Indonesian	In	Serbo Croat	
Chinese	Ch	Interlingua	Ia	(either script)	Sh
Czech	Cs	Italian	It	Slovak	Sk
Danish	Da	Japanese	Ja	Slovene	Sn
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